

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
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General Certificate of Secondary Education  
Higher Tier  
June 2010

# Geography (Specification A)

40302H

H

Unit 2 Human Geography

Thursday 17 June 2010 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

**For this paper you must have:**

- the colour insert.
- You may use a calculator.

**Time allowed**

- 1 hour 30 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **THREE** questions: **one** question from **Section A**, **one** question from **Section B**, and **one** further question from **either** Section A **or** Section B.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

**Information**

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 75.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

**Advice**

- Where appropriate, credit will be given for the use of diagrams to illustrate answers and where reference is made to your personal investigative work. You are advised to allocate your time carefully.

For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
TOTAL	



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### Section A

You must answer at least **ONE** question but not more than **TWO** questions in this section.

Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

#### 1 Population Change

Total for this question: 25 marks

1 (a) (i) What is a 'migrant'?

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 (1 mark)

1 (a) (ii) Study **Figure 1**, on the insert, a pie chart which shows the countries where migrant workers in Gloucestershire came from in 2007.  
 Describe the pattern of the migrant workers' home countries as shown in **Figure 1**.

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- 1 (a) (iii)** Explain the possible push factors and pull factors that encouraged these migrant workers to come to the UK.

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**Question 1 continues on the next page**

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- 1 (a) (iv)** Migration from a country may have positive and negative effects for that country. Describe these effects.

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- 1 (b)** The following is a list of some factors which may affect world population growth in the future.

- Increasing urbanisation
- Changes in farming
- Increasing education for women

Choose **two** of the factors listed or others that you have studied.  
Explain why your chosen factors may affect future world population growth.

Factor 1 .....

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Factor 2 .....

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(4 marks)

**Question 1 continues on the next page**

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**2 Changing Urban Environments****Total for this question: 25 marks**

- 2 (a)** Study **Figure 2**, a table showing the incidence of pollution in cities in poor parts of the world.

**Figure 2**

City	Sulphur dioxide	Dust and smoke	Lead monoxide	Carbon monoxide	Nitrous oxide
Beijing	H	H	L	H	L
Mumbai	L	H	L	L	L
Jakarta	L	H	M	M	L
Mexico City	H	H	H	H	M
São Paulo	L	M	M	M	M
H = High pollution    M = Medium pollution    L = Low pollution					

- 2 (a) (i)** Which city has the worst pollution?

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*(1 mark)*

- 2 (a) (ii)** With the help of **Figure 2**, explain why many cities in poor parts of the world suffer from pollution.

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**2 (a) (iii)** Describe how pollution problems could be reduced in cities in poor parts of the world.

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- 2 (b) (i)** Study **Figure 3**, on the insert, which shows part of the Central Business District in Dudley, a town in the West Midlands.  
Explain why the Central Business Districts of some towns need to be improved.  
Use **Figure 3** and your own knowledge.

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(4 marks)

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**Question 2 continues on the next page**

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**2 (b) (ii)** The following is a list of some solutions that local councils have used to improve CBDs.

- Giving money to build indoor shopping centres
- Encouraging people to live in flats above the shops
- Introducing security cameras

Choose **two** of the solutions listed or others that you have studied.  
Explain how your chosen solutions might improve a city's CBD.

Solution 1 .....

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Solution 2 .....

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(4 marks)



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**3 Changing Rural Environments****Total for this question: 25 marks**

**3 (a)** Study **Figure 4**, on the insert, the Ordnance Survey map extract of part of Belfast's rural–urban fringe.

**3 (a) (i)** Use map evidence to describe land use of the rural–urban fringe of Belfast.

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**3 (a) (ii)** Use map evidence from **Figure 4** to explain why the rural–urban fringe is under pressure.

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**3 (b) (i)** What is 'agri-business'?

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(1 mark)

**3 (b) (ii)** Explain how the demands of supermarkets and food processing firms affect farming.

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(4 marks)

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**Question 3 continues on the next page**

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**3 (b) (iii)** The following is a list of some of the features of modern farming methods.

- Increasing field size
- Overuse of chemicals
- Factory farming

Choose **two** of the features listed or others that you have studied.  
Explain how the negative environmental effects of these features could be reduced.

Feature 1.....

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Feature 2.....

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(4 marks)



[illegible]

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**Turn over for Section B**

**Section B**

You must answer at least **ONE** question but not more than **TWO** questions in this section.

Use case studies to support your answers where appropriate.

**4 The Development Gap****Total for this question: 25 marks**

**4 (a)** Study **Figure 5**, a table which gives some measures of development for five countries.

**Figure 5**

Country	GNP per head (US dollars)	World ranking	HDI	World ranking
Malaysia	4 595	38	0.834	60
Germany	25 620	9	0.925	19
Russia	2 740	58	0.717	72
Brazil	4 330	37	0.809	62
UK	24 295	18	0.932	14

**4 (a) (i)** What do the letters HDI mean?

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*(1 mark)*

**4 (a) (ii)** Explain why HDI may be a better indication of a country's level of development than GNP. Use **Figure 5** and your own knowledge.

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- 4 (a) (iii)** Use a **named** example to show the impact of a natural hazard on a country's development.

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- 4 (b) (i)** Aid to poor countries can be given in different ways.  
Explain why a reduction in debt repayments and conservation swaps can have advantages for poor countries.

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- 4 (b) (ii)** Explain how international aid can encourage sustainable development in a poor country(ies).

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**Question 4 continues on the next page**

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**4 (c)** Study **Figure 6**, on the insert, which shows the importance of primary products and manufactured products in world trade.

**4 (c) (i)** Give **two** features of world trade shown in **Figure 6**.

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(2 marks)

**4 (c) (ii)** Describe the advantages for poor countries of joining a trading group.

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(2 marks)

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**5 Globalisation****Total for this question: 25 marks****5 (a) (i)** What is 'global interdependence'?

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*(2 marks)***5 (a) (ii)** Study the cartoon, **Figure 7**.**Figure 7**

Explain the cartoon's message about globalisation.

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**Question 5 continues on the next page****Turn over ►**

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- 5 (a) (iii) Study **Figure 8** which quotes the different opinions of two people about the movement of jobs to India.

**Figure 8**

Only 9% of call centre jobs  
have recently moved to India.  
This doesn't matter as there  
are still 800 thousand of these  
jobs in the UK.



UK businesswoman

People in my constituency  
are extremely worried about  
the future of businesses in  
the town.



UK MP

For **one** of the above people, explain the reasons for their opinion.  
Circle the **one** chosen.

**UK businesswoman**

**UK MP**

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- 5 (b)** Localised industrial regions with global connections have developed in many countries. Describe the features of a localised industrial region with global connections.

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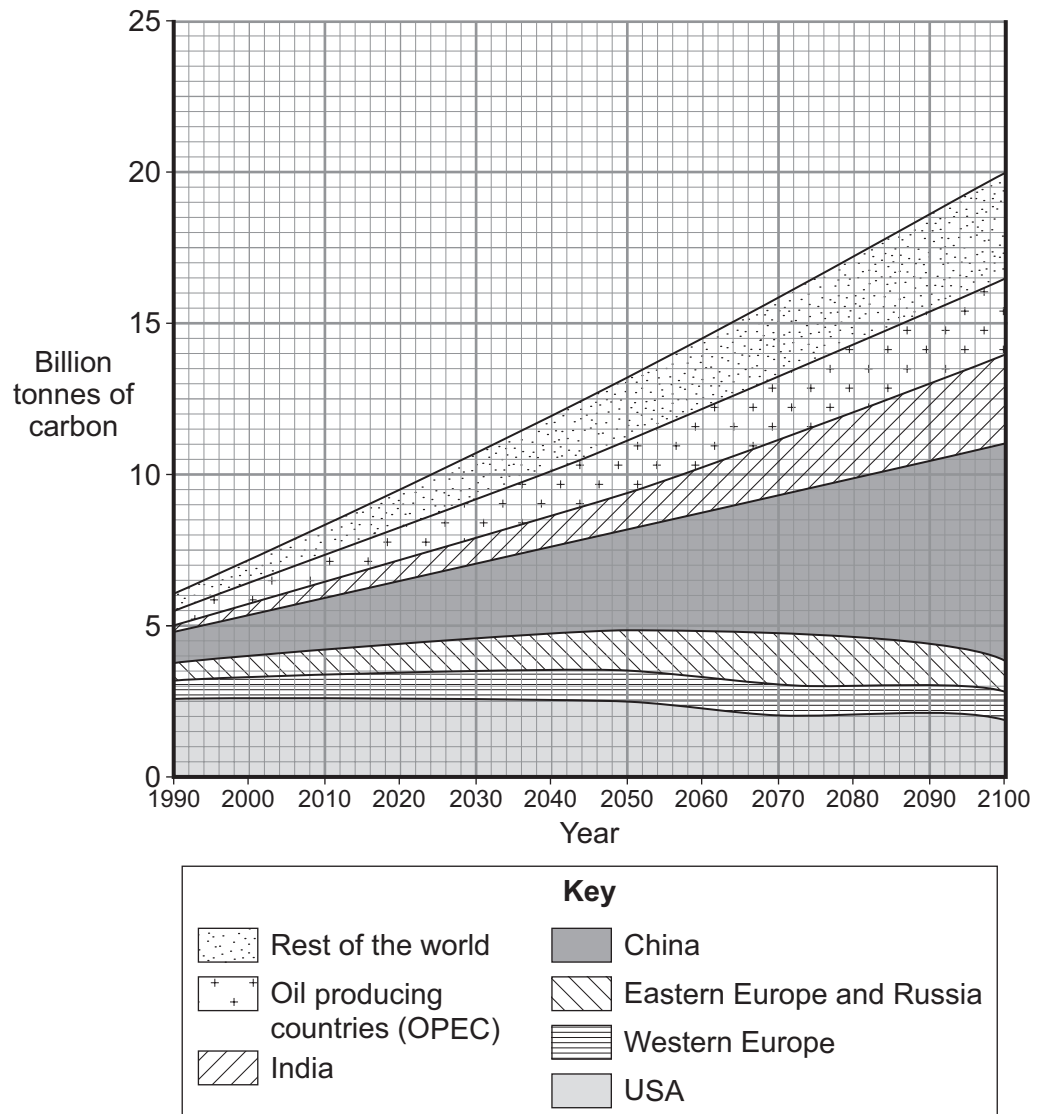
**Question 5 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**



- 5 (c)** Study **Figure 9**, a compound graph showing the amount of carbon produced in different parts of the world.

**Figure 9**



- 5 (c) (i)** Which country will be producing the largest amount of carbon in 2100?

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(1 mark)





**5 (c) (ii)** Describe the changing pattern of carbon emissions shown in **Figure 9**.

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**Question 5 continues on the next page**

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5 (d) Explain why manufacturing industry developed rapidly in China.

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**6 Tourism****Total for this question: 25 marks**

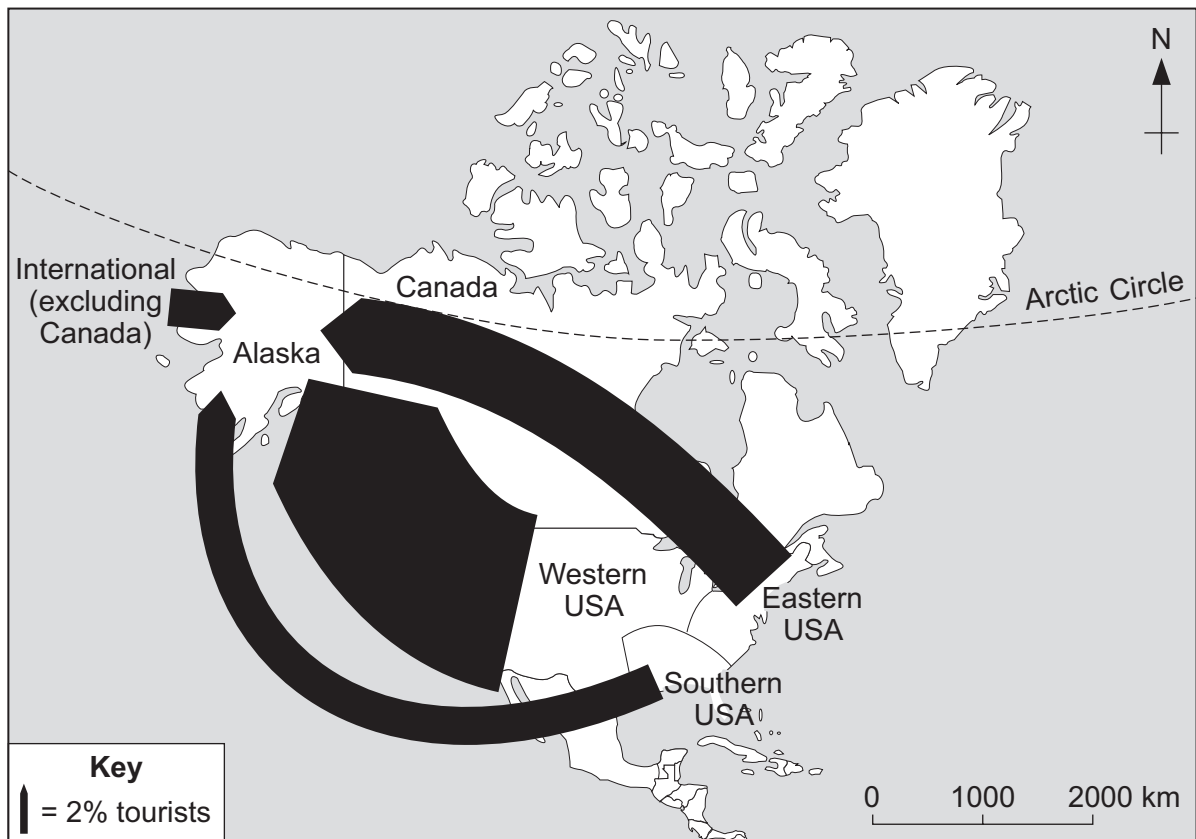
- 6 (a)** Alaska is an example of an extreme environment which has an important tourist industry.
- 6 (a) (i)** Study **Figure 10**, a partly completed flow line map showing where tourists visiting Alaska come from.

Use the following information to complete **Figure 10**.

(1 mark)

Canada 4%

**Figure 10**



Question 6 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



**6 (a) (ii)** Explain why extreme environments are attractive to tourists.

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- 6 (a) (iii)** Describe how a **named** area with an extreme environment is coping with an increasing number of tourists.

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**Question 6 continues on the next page**

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**6 (b)** Study **Figure 11**, on the insert, which shows how much money some countries in Europe spent on tourism and earned from tourism in a year.

**6 (b) (i)** Which country spent the most on tourism?

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(1 mark)

**6 (b) (ii)** Which country earned the most from tourism?

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(1 mark)

**6 (b) (iii)** Describe the pattern of tourism spenders and tourism earners shown in **Figure 11**.

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**6 (c) (i)** Describe **one** feature of mass tourism

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(2 marks)

**6 (c) (ii)** Explain how ecotourism can contribute to sustainable development.

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(4 marks)

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**END OF QUESTIONS**



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Figure 7: Cartoon Stock Ltd

Figure 8: *Geography 360, Core Pupil Book 2:2* (2005) A BOWEN and J PALLISTER, Heinemann Educational Publishers

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